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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10,
Sheet Iron Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.
February 25, 1830.

Notice well.—$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th of February 1830, a white mulatto slave named *CULLEN*, or *CULLEN MEDLEN*, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, well made, weighs about 165; has a red neck, hands, and mouth, his hair is a little light and kinky, grey eyes, thick feet, flat like a negro's, a small cut by an axe on the inside of his great toe at the first joint on the right foot. Has a white hat, mixt coat, white streaked pantaloons. It is probable that he will alter his name, and attempt to pass among the lower class of white people as a free man. I think that he is at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Newbern.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me near Springbill, in Lenoir county, free of any other expense, or to have him secured in any jail so that I get him again.

WILLIAM ROUSE.
February 20, 1830—64-8t

Valuable Store House
FOR RENT.

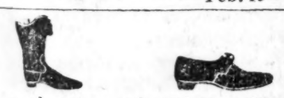
THE subscriber will rent, possession to be given on the first of May next, his STORE, at present occupied by Kyles and Meenan, situated on the east corner of the Court-House square. It is the best stand for business in Salisbury, and the building is large and commodious, being 72 feet in length, with three rooms below, (a store-room, counting-room and warehouse,) two above, and a good cellar. The store will be rented for one year, or a term of years, as may be desired. To any person desirous of establishing himself in the Mercantile Business, in a flourishing and healthy village, situated in a rich and populous district of country, a better stand will rarely be offered.

For terms, apply on the premises to
ANDREW MATHIEU.
Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1830. 64-4w.

NOTICE.
The Virginia & N. Carolina
Transportation Company's Steam Boat
PETERSBURG, Capt. McRea,

WILL, in addition to her other duties, make a trip once a week, to and from Newbern, N. C., leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday evening after the arrival of the Stage from Norfolk, and Newbern on every Friday, to commence running on Tuesday the 17th March next.

Fare for Passengers $8—Freight on moderate terms. Feb. 19—64-1m



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.
W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.
P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

To Merchants, Planters, and Manufacturers.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications.

References.

Hon SAMUEL SMITH, } Senators in Congress from
" E. F. CHAMBERS, } Maryland.
" JOHN FORSYTH, } Senator in Congress from Georgia.
" DANIEL WEBSTER, } Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.
" LEWIS WILLIAMS, } Representative in Congress from North Carolina.
" WARREN R. DAVIS, } Representative in Congress from South Carolina.
Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGELY, WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. LUKE TIERNAN, Esq. ISAAC MCKIM, Esq. } Baltimore.

Baltimore, February 9, 1830. 63-4w.

Coach, Saddle, and Harness Making.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that having entered into copartnership in the above branches of business, they will continue the Saddle and Harness Making in the house now occupied by David L. Evans, two doors west of Liberty Point, and the Coach Making Business in the house one door west of Mr. Cade's Tavern. They pledge themselves, that all work entrusted to their care in either of the above lines of business, shall be promptly, neatly, and substantially executed, having employed first rate workmen in the different branches.

DAVID L. EVANS,
JAMES SUDDY.
Fayetteville, Feb. 1, 1830.—61-tf

THOMAS FOSTER,
Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he has recently returned from New York and Philadelphia, where he has obtained the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED *FASHIONS*, and has made arrangements to receive them, through his friends at the North, as often as they are imported.

He has taken the shop on Green street, near the Bridge, and next door to Mr. James H. Hooper's office, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and executed in the most fashionable style.
Sept. 22, 1829—42-tf

☞ Two or three apprentices to the above business would be taken. T. F.

Important.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U. States, of that distressing disease called dyspepsia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixir, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspepsia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which, from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most dyspeptics. These pills taken in conjunction with the elixir, increase the biliary secretion, stimulates and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which proves the natural purgative to the whole alimentary canal.

Loss of appetite,	Sickness of the stomach,
Pain in the Pit of the stomach,	Belching up sour water from the stomach,
Costiveness,	Dizziness of the head,
Flatulency and moving of wind in the bowels,	Lowness of spirit,
	Palpitation of the heart,

With general weakness of the whole body.

The basis of this Elixir is vegetable, and perfectly innocent in its operation; destroys that sour taste the *instant* it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines are increased, and costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Dr. C. L. SMITH, *Dear Sir:* Having been afflicted for some time with the distressing effects produced by indigestion, I was induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, and after the use of three bottles, my stomach was perfectly restored to its former tone and usefulness.

I am convinced from experience that purgatives in cases of this kind are injurious, "instead of being beneficial." Any one labouring under this disease, and will make a trial of this elixir, will soon be convinced of its unrivalled excellence. Respectfully yours,

H. BEDLOW.
February 3, 1829.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

DR. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhœa, long standing Gleet and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle.

New York, June 4, 1829.

DR. DAWSON, *Sir:* The person of whom I had two bottles of Urethric Balsam, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give publicity to this valuable medicine. Your serv't.

JOHN B. WATERFORD.
Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

MR. DAWSON, *Sir:* I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passage attended with gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it, several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant,

JAMES Y. RAMAGE.

DR. MILDERBURG'S
Indian Vegetable Compound,
For the growth and nourishment of *HAIR* on bald places.

Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were annointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made *long black hair*.

This elegant cerate is perfectly innocent in its operations on the skin, stimulating the dormant capiliary vessels to a healthy secretion of matter, so necessary to the formation of hair.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1829.

MR. WM. L. RUSHTON, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectations; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c.

D. J. LUKEMAN.

The above Medicines for sale by John H. Pearce, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C. 36

The Black Book.

A FEW copies of Mrs. Royall's celebrated *Black Book*, just received and for sale at the store of
H. G. NELSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 24.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Journeymen Tailors. To steady, good workmen, liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

THOMAS FOSTER.
Fayetteville, December 3.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about
TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES OF
DRY GOODS,

Which have been bought at the New York Auctions, and at the Boston semi annual Sale, which makes his stock now very extensive, perhaps not inferior to any in the State, embracing every description of the most fashionable and desirable of imported and American Goods; the variety being too tedious to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement, and the Subscriber's stand being so well known, that he thinks it entirely unnecessary to resort to the aid of a long and puffing advertisement. Among his Goods are a great variety of *Cloths, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Leghorn Bonnets, Shoes, &c.* The Subscriber can with confidence assure merchants from the country, that they will find it their interest to call and examine his stock.

JOHN McARN.
October 15, 1829. 45tf.

N. B. Leghorn Hats, Men's Hats and Caps, and all kinds of Shoes, unusually cheap by the case.

DEBATE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
In the Senate of the United States.

Following Mr. HAYNE in the debate, Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: When the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence, and, before we float farther, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are. I ask for the reading of the resolution.

[The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report the quantity of the public lands remaining unsold within each State and whether it be expedient to limit, for a certain period, the sales of the public lands to such lands only as have heretofore been offered for sale, and are now subject to entry at the minimum price. And also, whether the office of Surveyor General, and some of the Land Offices, may not be abolished without detriment to the public interest; or whether it be expedient to adopt measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys, of the public lands."]

We have thus heard, sir, what the resolution is, which is actually before us for consideration; and it will readily occur to every one that it is almost the only subject about which something has not been said in the speech, running through two days, by which the Senate has been now entertained by the gentleman from South Carolina. Every topic in the wide range of public affairs, whether past or present—every thing, general or local, whether belonging to national politics, or party politics, seems to have attracted more or less of the honorable member's attention, save only the resolution before us. He has spoken of every thing but the public lands. They have escaped his notice. To that subject, in all his excursions, he has not paid even the cold respect of a passing glance.

When this debate, sir, was to be resumed, on Thursday morning, it so happened that it would have been convenient for me to be elsewhere. The hon. member, however, did not incline to put off the discussion to another day. He had a shot, he said, to return, and he wished to discharge it. That shot, sir, which it was kind thus to inform us was coming, that we might stand out of the way, or prepare ourselves to fall before it, and die with decency, has now been received. Under all advantages, and with expectation awakened by the tone which preceded it, it has been discharged, and has spent its force. It may become me to say no more of its effect, than that, if no body is found, after all, either killed or wounded by it, it is not the first time, in the history of human affairs, that the vigor and success of the war have not quite come up to the lofty and sounding phrase of the manifesto.

The gentleman, sir, in declining to postpone the debate, told the Senate, with the emphasis of his hand upon his heart, that there was something rankling *here*, which he wished to relieve. [Mr. HAYNE rose, and disclaimed having used the word *rankling*.] It would not, Mr. President, be safe for the honorable member to appeal to those around him, upon the question, whether he did, in fact, make use of that word. But he may have been unconscious of it. At any rate, it is enough that he disclaims it. But still, with or without the use of that particular word, he had yet something *here*, he said, of which he wished to rid himself by an immediate reply. In this respect, sir, I have a great advantage over the honorable gentleman. There is nothing *here*, sir, which gives me the slightest uneasiness; neither fear, nor anger, nor that which is sometimes more troublesome than either—the consciousness of having been in the wrong. There is nothing, either originating *here*, or now received *here*, by the gentleman's shot. Nothing original, for I had not the slightest feeling of disrespect or unkindness towards the honorable member. Some passages, it is true, had occurred since our acquaintance in this body, which I could have wished might have been otherwise; but I had used philosophy and forgotten them. When the hon. member rose, in his first speech, I paid him the respect of an attentive listening; and when he sat down, though surprised, and I must say even astonished, at some of his opinions, nothing was farther from my intention, than to commence any personal warfare: and through the whole of the few remarks I made in answer, I avoided, studiously and carefully, every thing which I thought possible to be construed into disrespect.—And sir, while there is thus nothing originating *here*, which I wished at any time, or now wish to discharge, I must repeat, also, that nothing has been received *here*, which *rankles*, or in any way gives me annoyance. I will not accuse the hon. member of violating the rules of civilized war—I will not say that he has poisoned his arrows. But whether his shafts were, or were not, dipped in that which would have caused rankling, if they had reached, there was not, as it happened, quite strength enough in the bow to bring them to their mark. If he wishes now to find those shafts, he must look for them elsewhere; they will not be found fixed and quivering in the object, at which they were aimed.

The hon. member complained that I had slept on his speech. I must have slept on it, or not slept at all. The moment the hon. member sat down, his friend from Missouri rose, and, with much honeyed commendation of the speech, suggested that the impressions which it had produced were too charming and delightful to be disturbed by other sentiments or other sounds, and proposed that the Senate should adjourn. Would it have been quite amiable in me, sir, to interrupt this excellent good feeling? Must I not have been absolutely malicious, if I could have thrust myself forward, to destroy sensations thus pleasing? Was it not much better and kinder, both to sleep upon them myself, and to allow others, also, the pleasure of sleeping upon them? But if it be meant, by sleeping upon his speech, that I took time to prepare a reply to it, it is quite a mistake; owing to other engagements, I could not employ even the interval between the adjournment of the Senate and its meeting the next morning, in attention to the subject of this debate. Nevertheless, sir, the mere matter of fact is undoubtedly true—I did sleep on the gentleman's speech; and slept soundly. And I slept equally well on his speech of yesterday, to which I am now replying. It is quite possible that, in this respect also, I possess some advantage over the hon. member, attributable, doubtless, to a cooler temperament on my part; for, in truth, I slept upon his speech remarkably well. But the gentleman inquires, why he was made the object of such a reply? Why was he singled out? If an attack had been made on the East, he, he assures us, did not begin it—it was the gentleman from Missouri. Sir, I answered the gentleman's speech, because I happened to hear it: and because, also, I chose to give an answer to that speech, which, if unanswered, I thought most likely to produce injurious impressions. I did not stop to inquire who was the original drawer of the bill. I found a responsible endorser before me, and it was my purpose to hold him liable, and to bring him to his just responsibility, without delay. But, sir, this interrogatory of the hon. member was only introductory to another. He proceeded to ask me, whether I had turned upon him, in this debate, from the consciousness that I should find an over-match, if I ventured a contest with his friend from Missouri. If, sir, the honorable member, *ex gratia modestiæ*, had chosen thus to defer to his friend, and to pay him a compliment, without intentional disparagement to others, it would have been quite according to the friendly courtesies of debate, and not all ungrateful to my own feelings. I am not one of those, sir, who esteem any tribute of regard, whether light and occasional, or more serious and deliberate, which may be bestowed on others, as so much unjustly withholden from themselves. But the tone and manner of the gentleman's question, forbid me thus to interpret it. I am not at liberty to consider it as nothing more than a civility to his friend. It had an air of taunt and disparagement, a little of the loftiness of asserted superiority, which does not allow me to pass it over without notice. It was put as a question for me to answer, and so put, as if it were difficult for me to answer, whether I deemed the member from Missouri an over-match for myself, in debate here. It seems to me, sir, that this is extraordinary language, and an extraordinary tone, for the discussions of this body.

Matches and over-matches! Those terms are more applicable elsewhere than here, and fitter for other assemblies than this. Sir, the gentleman seems to forget where and what we are. This is a Senate: a Senate of equals: of men of individual honor and personal character, and of absolute independence. We know no masters: we acknowledge no dictators. This is a Hall for mutual consultation and discussion; not an arena for the exhibition of champions. I offer myself, sir, as a match for no man; I throw the challenge of debate at no man's feet. But, then, sir, since the honorable member has put the question, in a manner that calls for an answer, I will give him an answer; and I tell him, that, holding myself to be the humblest of the members here, I yet know nothing in the arm of his friend from Missouri, either alone, or when aided by the arm of *his* friend from South Carolina, that need deter, even me, from espousing whatever opinions I may choose to espouse, from debating whenever I may choose to debate, or from speaking whatever I may see fit to say, on the floor of the Senate. Sir, when uttered as matter of commendation or compliment, I should dissent from nothing which the honorable member might say of his friend. Still less do I put forth any pretensions of my own. But, when put to me as a matter of taunt, I throw it back, and say to the gentleman that he could possibly say nothing less likely than such a comparison, to wound my pride of personal character. The anger of its tone rescued the remark from intentional irony, which, otherwise, probably, would have been its general acceptation. But, sir, if it be imagined that by this mutual quotation and commendation, if it be supposed that, by casting the characters of the drama, assigning to each his part: to one the attack; to another the cry of onset; or, if it be thought that by a loud and empty vaunt of anticipated victory, any laurels are to be won here; if it be imagined, especially, that any, or all of these things, will shake any purpose of mine, I can tell the honorable member once for all, that he is greatly mistaken, and that he is dealing with one of whose temper and character he has yet much to learn. Sir, I shall not allow myself, on this occasion, I hope on no occasion, to be betrayed into any loss of temper; but, if provoked, as I trust I never shall allow myself to be, into crimination and recrimination, the honorable member may, perhaps, find, that, in that contest, there will be blows to take as well as blows to give; that others can state comparisons as significant, at least, as his own, and that his impunity, may, perhaps, demand of him whatever powers of taunt and sarcasm he may possess. I commend him to a prudent husbandry of his resources.

But, sir, the coalition! The coalition! Aye, "the murdered coalition!" The gentleman asks, if I were led or frighted into this debate by the spectre of the coalition—"was it the ghost of the murdered coalition," he exclaims, "which haunted the member from Massachusetts; and which, like the ghost of Banquo, would never down?" "The murdered coalition!" Sir, this charge of a coalition, in reference to the late Administration, is not original with the honorable member. It did not spring up in the Senate. Whether as a fact, as an argument, or as an embellishment, it is all borrowed. He adopts it, indeed, from a very low origin, and a still lower present condition. It is one of the thousand calumnies with which the press teemed, during an excited political canvass. It was a charge of which there was not only no proof or probability, but which was, in itself, wholly impossible to be true. No man of common information ever believed a syllable of it. Yet it was of that class of falsehoods, which, by continued repetition, through all the organs of detraction and abuse, are capable of misleading those who are already far misled, and of further fanning passion, already kindled into flame. Doubtless, it served its day, and, in greater or less degree, the end designed by it. Having done that, it has sunk into the general mass of stale and loathed calumnies. It is the very cast-off slough of a polluted and shameless press. Incapable of further mischief, it lies in the sewer, lifeless and despised. It is not now, sir, in the power of the honorable member to give it dignity or decency, by attempting to elevate it, and to introduce it into the Senate. He cannot change it from what it is, an object of general disgust and scorn. On the contrary, the contact, if he choose to touch it, is more likely to drag him down, down, to the place where it lies itself.

But sir, the honorable member was not, for other reasons, entirely happy in his allusion to the story of Banquo's murder and Banquo's ghost. It was not, I think, the friends, but the enemies of the murdered Banquo, at whose bidding his spirit would not down. The gentleman is fresh in his reading of the English classics, and can put me right if I am wrong; but, according to my poor recollection, it was at those who had begun with caresses, and ended with foul and treacherous murder, that the gory locks were shaken? The ghost of Banquo, like that of Hamlet, was an honest ghost. It disturbed no innocent man. It knew where its appearance would strike terror, and who would cry out, a ghost! It made itself visible in the right quarter, and compelled the guilty and the conscience-smitten, and none others, to start, with

"Pr'ythee, see there! behold!—look! lo!
"If I stand here, I saw him!"

Their eye-balls were seared (was it not so, sir?) who had thought to shield themselves, by concealing their own hand, and laying the imputation of the crime on a low and hireling agency in wickedness, who had vainly attempted to stifle the workings of their own coward consciences, by ejaculating, through white lips and chattering teeth, "thou canst not say I did it." I have misread the great Poet, if it was those who had no way partaken in the deed of death, who either found that they were, *or feared that they should be*, pushed from their stools by the ghost of the slain, or who cried out, to a spectre created by their own fears, and their own remorse, "avaunt! and quit our sight!"

There is another particular, sir, in which the honorable member's quick perception of resemblances might, I should think, have seen something in the story of Banquo, making it not altogether a subject of the most pleasant contemplation. Those who murdered Banquo, what did they win by it? Substantial good? Permanent power? Or disappointment, rather, and sore mortification—dust and ashes—the common fate of vaulting ambition, overleaping itself? Did not even-handed justice, ere long commend the poisoned chalice to their own lips? Did they not soon find that for another they had "filed their mind?" —that their ambition, though apparently for the moment successful, had but put a barren sceptre in their grasp? Aye, sir,

"A barren sceptre in their gripe,
"*Thence to be wrenched by an unlineal hand,*
"*No son of their's succeeding.*"

Sir, I need pursue the allusion no farther. I leave the honorable gentleman to run it out at his leisure, and to derive from it all the gratification it is calculated to administer. If he finds himself pleased with the associations, and prepared to be quite satisfied, though the parallel should be entirely completed, I had almost said, I am satisfied also—but that I shall think of. Yes, sir, I will think of that.

In the course of my observations the other day, Mr. President, I paid a passing tribute of respect to a very worthy man, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts. It so happened, that he drew the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the North-western Territory. A man of so much ability, and so little pretence, of so great a capacity to do good, and so unmixed a disposition to do it for its own sake; a gentleman who acted an important part, forty years ago, in a measure the influence of which is still deeply felt in the very matter which was the subject of debate, might, I thought, receive from me a commendatory recognition.

But the honorable member was inclined to be facetious on the subject. He was rather disposed to make it matter of ridicule, that I had introduced into the debate the name of one Nathan Dane, of whom he assures us he had never before heard. Sir, if the honorable member had never before heard of Mr. Dane, I am sorry for it. It shows him less acquainted with the public men of the country, than I had supposed. Let me tell him, however, that a sneer from him, at the mention of the name of Mr. Dane, is in bad taste. It may well be a high mark of ambition, sir, either with the honorable gentleman or myself, to accomplish as much to make our names known to advantage, and remembered with gratitude, as Mr. Dane has accomplished. But the truth is, sir, I suspect, that Mr. Dane lives a little too far North. He is of Massachusetts, and too near the North star to be reached by the honorable gentleman's telescope. If his sphere had happened to range South of Mason's and Dixon's line, he might, probably, have come within the scope of his vision!

I spoke, sir, of the ordinance of 1787, which prohibited slavery, in all future times, northwest of the Ohio, as a measure of great wisdom and foresight; and one which had been attended with highly beneficial and permanent consequences. I supposed, that, on this point, no two gentlemen in the Senate could entertain different opinions. But, the simple expression of this sentiment has led the gentleman, not only into a labored defence of slavery, in the abstract, and on principle, but, also, into a warm accusation against me, as having attacked the system of domestic slavery, now existing in the Southern States. For all this, there was not the slightest foundation, in any thing said or intimated by me. I did not utter a single word, which any ingenuity could torture into an attack on the slavery of the south. I said only that it was highly wise and useful in legislation for the northwestern country, while it was yet a wilderness, to prohibit the introduction of slaves: and added, that I presumed, in the neighboring State of Kentucky, there was no reflecting and intelligent gentleman, who would doubt, that if the same prohibition had been extended, at the same early period, over that commonwealth, her strength and population would, at this day, have been far greater than they are. If these opinions be thought doubtful, they are, nevertheless, I trust, neither extraordinary nor disrespectful. They attack nobody, and menace nobody. And yet, sir, the gentleman's optics have discovered, even in the mere expression of this sentiment, what he calls the very spirit of the Missouri question! He represents me as making an onset on the whole South, and manifesting a spirit which would interfere with, and disturb their domestic condition! Sir, this injustice no otherwise surprises me, than as it is done here, and done without the slightest pretence of ground for it. I say it only surprises me, as being done here; for I know, full well, that it is, and has been the settled policy of some persons in the South, for years, to represent the people of the North as disposed to interfere with them, in their own exclusive and peculiar concerns. This is a delicate and sensitive point, in Southern feeling; and of late years it has always been touched, and generally with effect, whenever the object has been to unite the whole South against northern men, or northern measures. This feeling, always carefully kept alive, and maintained at too intense a heat to admit discrimination or reflection, is a lever of too great power in our political machine. It moves vast bodies, and gives to them one and the same direction. But the feeling is without adequate cause, and the suspicion which exists, wholly groundless. There is not, and never has been a disposition in the North to interfere with these interests of the South. Such interference has never been supposed to be within the power of Government; nor has it been, in any way, attempted. It has always been regarded as a matter of domestic policy, left with the States themselves, and with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. Certainly, sir, I am, and ever have been of that opinion. The gentleman, indeed, argues that slavery, in the abstract, is no evil. Most assuredly, I need not say I differ with him, altogether and most widely, on that point. I regard domestic slavery as one of the great-

est evils, both moral and political. But, though it be a malady, and whether it be curable, and if so, by what means, or, on the other hand, whether it be the *vulnus immedicabile* of the social system, I leave it to those whose right and duty it is to inquire and to decide. And this I believe, sir, is, and uniformly has been, the sentiment of the North. Let us look a little at the history of this matter.

When the present Constitution was submitted for the ratification of the People, there were those who imagined that the powers of the Government which it proposed to establish might, perhaps, in some possible mode, be exerted in measures tending to the abolition of slavery. This suggestion would of course attract much attention in the Southern Conventions. In that of Virginia, Gov. Randolph said:

"I hope there is none here who, considering the subject in the calm light of philosophy, will make an objection dishonorable to Virginia—that, at the moment they are securing the rights of their citizens, an objection is started, that there is a spark of hope that these unfortunate men now held in bondage may, by the operation of the General Government, be made free."

At the very first Congress, petitions on the subject were presented, if I mistake not, from different States. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery took a lead, and laid before Congress a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster, of New Hampshire; Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts; Mr. Huntingdon, of Connecticut; Mr. Lawrence, of New York; Mr. Sinnickson, of New Jersey; Mr. Hartley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia; all of them, sir, as you will observe, northern men, but the last. This Committee made a report, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, although in no material respect, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subjects of Slavery and the Slave Trade. First, in the words of the Constitution, that Congress could not, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, then existing, should think proper to admit. Second, that Congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African Slave Trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition, our early laws against those who engage in that traffic are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States, it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives so early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable member will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all northern men, but also that of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two thirds, were northern men also.

The House agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal; and from that day to this, it has never been maintained or contended that Congress had any authority to regulate, or interfere with, the condition of slaves in the several States. No northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either House of Congress.

The fears of the South, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quieted by this early decision; and so remained, till they were excited afresh, without cause but for collateral and indirect purposes. When it became necessary or was thought so, by some political persons, to find an unvarying ground for the exclusion of Northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the Republic, then, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feeling industriously excited, that the influence of Northern men in the public councils would endanger the relation of master and slave. For myself, I claim no other merit, than that this gross and enormous injustice towards the whole North, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions, or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles, even under the smart of injury and false imputations. Unjust suspicions and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the South I leave where I find it, in the hands of their own Governments. It is their affair, not mine. Nor do I complain of the peculiar effect which the magnitude of that population has had in the distribution of power under this Federal government. We know, sir, that the representation of the States in the other House is not equal. We know sir, that great advantage, in that respect, is enjoyed by the slave-holding States; and we know, too, that the intended equivalent for that advantage, that is to say, the imposition of direct taxes in the same ratio, has become merely nominal; the habit of the Government being almost invariably to collect its revenues from other sources, and in other modes. Nevertheless, I do not complain: nor would I countenance any movement to alter this arrangement of representation. It is the original bargain, the compact—let it stand: let the advantage of it be fully enjoyed. The Union itself is too full of benefit to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis. I go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is. But I am resolved not to submit, in silence, to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States. All such accusations, wherever and whenever made, all insinuations of the existence of any such purposes, I know, and feel to be groundless and injurious. And we must confide in Southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling will lead to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth and who possess the means of its diffusion with the Southern public; we must leave it to them to disabuse that public of its prejudices. But in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether those towards whom justice is exercised, receive it with candor or with contumely.

Having had occasion to recur to the ordinance of 1787, in order to defend myself against the inferences which the honorable member has chosen to draw from my former observations on that subject, I am not willing now entirely to take leave of it without another remark. It need hardly be said, that that paper expresses just sentiments on the great subject of civil and religious liberty. Such sentiments were common, and abound in all our state papers of that day. But this ordinance did that which was not so common, and which is not, even now, universal; that is it set forth and declared, *as a high and binding duty of Government itself*, to encourage schools, and advance the means of education; on the plain reason, that religion, morality, and knowledge, are necessary to good government, and to the happiness of mankind. One observation further. The important provision incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and several of those of the States, and recently, as we have seen, adopted into the reformed Constitution of Virginia, restraining legislative power, in questions of private right, and from impairing the obligation of contracts, is first introduced and established, as far as I am informed, as matter of express written constitutional law, in this ordinance of 1787. And I must add, also, in regard to the author of the ordinance, who has not had the happiness to attract the gentleman's notice heretofore, nor to avoid his sarcasm now, that he was Chairman of that Select Committee of the old Congress, whose report first expressed the strong sense of that body, that the old Confederation was not adequate to the exigencies of the country, and recommending to the States to send delegates to the Convention which formed the present Constitution.—NOTE 1.

An attempt has been made to transfer from the North to the South, the honor of this exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory. The journal, without argument or comment, refutes such attempt. The cession by Virginia was made, March, 1784. On the 19th of April following, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, Chase, and Howell reported a plan for the temporary government of the territory, in which was this article: "that, after the year 1800, there shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted." Mr. Spaight of North Carolina, moved to strike out this paragraph. The question was put according to the form then practised: "Shall these words stand, as part of the plan," &c. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—seven States, voted in the affirmative. Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, in the negative. North Carolina was divided. As the consent of nine States was necessary, the words could not stand, and were struck out accordingly. Mr. Jefferson voted for the clause, but was overruled by his colleagues.

In March of the next year, [1785,] Mr. King of Massachusetts, seconded by Mr Ellery, of Rhode Island, proposed the formerly rejected article, with this addition: "*And that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the Constitutions between the thirteen original States, and each of the States described in the Resolve*," &c. On this clause, which provided the adequate, and thorough security, the eight Northern States at that time voted affirmatively, and the four Southern States negatively. The votes of nine States were not yet obtained, and thus, the provision was again rejected by the Southern States. The perseverance of the North held out, and two years afterwards the object was attained. It is no derogation from the credit, whatever that may be, of drawing the ordinance, that its principles had before been prepared and discussed, in the form of Resolutions. If one should reason in that way, what would become of the distinguished honor of the Author of the Declaration of Independence? There is not a sentiment in that paper which had not been voted and resolved in the assemblies, and other popular bodies in the country, over and over again!

But the honorable member has now found out that this gentleman, Mr. Dane, was a member of the Hartford Convention. However uninformed the honorable member may be of characters and occurrences at the North, it would seem that he has at his elbow on this occasion, some high minded and lofty spirit, some magnanimous and true-hearted monitor, possessing the means of local knowledge, and ready to supply the hon. member with every thing, down even to forgotten and moth eaten two-penny pamphlets, which may be used to the disadvantage of his own country. But, as to the Hartford Convention, sir, allow me to say, that the proceedings of that body seem now to be less read and studied in New England, than farther south. They appear to be looked to not in New England, but elsewhere, for the purpose of seeing how far they may serve as a precedent. But they will not answer the purpose—they are quite too tame. The latitude in which they originated was too cold. Other conventions, of more recent existence, have gone a whole bar's length beyond it. The learned doctors of Colleton and Abbeville have pushed their commentaries on the Hartford collect so far that the original text-writers are thrown entirely into the shade. I have nothing to do, sir, with the Hartford Convention. Its Journal, which the gentleman has quoted, I never read. So far as the honorable member may discover in its proceedings a spirit in any degree resembling that which was avowed and justified in those other Conventions to which I have alluded, or so far as those proceedings can be shown to be disloyal to the Constitution, or tending to disunion, so far I shall be as ready as any one to bestow on them reprehension and censure.

Having dwelt long on this Convention, and other occurrences of that day, in the hope, probably, (which will not be gratified) that I should leave the course of this debate to follow him at length in those excursions, the honorable member returned, and attempted another object. He referred to a speech of mine in the other House, the same which I had occasion to allude to myself the other day; and has quoted a passage or two from it, with a bold, though uneasy and laboring air of confidence, as if he had detected in me an inconsistency. Judging from the gentleman's manner, a stranger to the course of the debate, and to the point in discussion, would have imagined, from so triumphant a tone, that the honorable member was about to overwhelm me with a manifest contradiction. Any one who heard him, and who had not heard what I had, in fact, previously said, must have thought me routed and discomfited, as the gentleman has promised. Sir, a breath blows all this triumph away. There is not the slightest difference in the sentiments of my remarks on the two occasions. What I said here on Wednesday, is in exact accordance with the opinions expressed by me in the other House in 1825. Though the gentleman had the metaphysics of Hudibras—though he were able

"To sever and divide
"A hair 'twixt North and Northwest side,"

he yet could not insert his metaphysical scissors between the fair reading of my remarks in 1825, and what I said here last week. There is not only no contradiction, no difference, but, in truth, too exact a similarity, both in thought and language, to be entirely in just taste. I had myself quoted the same speech; had recurred to it, and spoke with it open before me; and much of what I said was little more than a repetition from it. In order to make finishing work with this alleged contradiction, permit me to recur to the origin of this debate, and review its course. This seems expedient, and may be done as well now as at any time.

Well, then, its history is this: The honorable member from Connecticut moved a resolution, which constituted the first branch of that which is now before us; that is to say, a resolution, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of limiting, for a certain period, the sales of the public lands, to such as have heretofore been offered for sale; and whether sundry offices, connected with the sales of the lands, might not be abolished, without detriment, to the public service.

In the progress of the discussion which arose on this resolution, an honorable member from New Hampshire moved to amend the resolution, so as entirely reverse its object; that is, strike it all out, and insert a direction to the committee to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to hasten the sales, and extend more rapidly the surveys of the lands.

The honorable member from Maine, [Mr. SPRAGUE,] suggested that both those propositions might well enough go, for consideration, to the committee; and, in this state of the question the member from South Carolina addressed the Senate in his first speech. He rose, he said, to give us his own free thoughts on the public lands. I saw him rise, with pleasure, and listened with expectation, though before he concluded I was filled with surprise. Certainly, I was never more surprised, than to find him following up, to the extent he did, the sentiments and opinions, which the gentleman from Missouri had put forth, and which it is known, he has long entertained.

I need not repeat, at large, the general topics of the honorable gentleman's speech. When he said, yesterday, that he did not attack the Eastern States, he certainly must have forgotten, not only particular remarks, but the whole drift and tenor of his speech; unless he means, by not attacking, that he did not commence hostilities—but that another had preceded him in the attack. He, in the first place, disapproved of the whole course of the Government, for forty years, in regard to its dispositions of the public land; and then, turning Northward and Eastward, and fancying he had found a cause for alledged narrowness and niggardliness in the "accursed policy" of the Tariff, to which he represented the people of New England as wedded, he went on, for a full hour, with remarks, the whole scope of which was to exhibit the results of this policy, in feelings and in measures unfavorable to the West. I thought his opinions unfounded and erroneous, as to the general course of the Government, and ventured to reply to them.

The gentleman had remarked on the analogy of other cases, and quoted the conduct of European Governments, towards their own subjects, settling on this continent, as in point, to show, that we had been harsh and rigid in selling, when we should have given the public lands to settlers. I thought the honorable member had suffered his judgment to be betrayed by a false analogy; that he was struck with an appearance of resemblance, where there was no real similitude. I think so still. The first settlers of North America were enterprising spirits, engaged in private adventure, or fleeing from tyranny at home. When arrived here, they were forgotten by the mother country, or remembered only to be oppressed. Carried away again by the appearance of analogy, or struck with the eloquence of the passage, the honorable member yesterday observed that the conduct of Government towards the Western emigrants, or my representation of it, brought to his mind a celebrated speech in the British Parliament. It was, sir, the speech of Col Barrie. On the question of the stamp act, or tea tax I forget which, Col. Barrie had heard a member on the Treasury Branch argue, that the people of the United States, being British colonists, planted by the maternal care, nourished by the indulgence, and protected by the arms of England, would not grudge their mite to relieve the mother country from the heavy burden under which she groaned.—The language of Col. Barrie, in reply to this, was—They planted by your care! Your oppression planted them in America. They fled from your tyranny, and grew by your neglect of them. So soon as you began to care for them, you showed your care by sending persons to spy out their liberties, misrepresent their character, prey upon them and eat out their substance.

And now does the honorable gentleman mean to maintain that language like this is applicable to the conduct of the Government of the United States towards the Western emigrants, or to any representation given by me of that conduct? Were the settlers in the West driven thither by our oppression? Have they flourished only by our neglect of them. Has the Government done nothing but to prey upon them, and eat out their substance? Sir, this fervid eloquence of the British speaker, just when and where it was uttered, and fit to remain an exercise for the schools, is not a little out of place, when it is brought thence to be applied here, to the conduct of our own country towards her own citizens. From America to England, it may be true; from Americans to their own Government it would be strange language. Let us leave it to be recited and declaimed by our boys, against a foreign nation; not introduce it here to recite and declaim ourselves against our own.

But I come to the point of the alleged contradiction. In my remarks on Wednesday, I contended that we could not give away gratuitously all the public lands; that we held them in trust; that the government had solemnly pledged itself to dispose of them as a common fund for the common benefit, and to sell and settle them as its discretion should dictate. Now, sir, what contradiction does the gentleman find to this sentiment, in the speech of 1825? He quotes me as having then said, that we ought not to hug these lands as a very great treasure. Very well, sir, supposing me to be accurately reported, in that expression, what is the contradiction? I have not now said, that we should hug these lands as a favorite source of pecuniary income. No such thing. It is not my view. What I have said, and what I do say, is, that they are a common fund—to be disposed of for the common benefit—to be sold at low prices for the accommodation of settlers, keeping the object of settling the lands as much in view, as that of raising money from them. This I say now, and this I have always said. Is this hugging them as a favorite treasure? Is there no difference between hugging and hoarding this fund, on the one hand, as a great treasure, and on the other, of disposing of it at low prices, placing the proceeds in the general treasury of the Union? My opinion is, that as much is to be made of the land, as fairly and reasonably may be, selling it all the while at such rates as to give the fullest effect of settlement. This is not giving it all away to the States as the gentleman would propose; nor is it hugging the fund closely and tenaciously, as a favorite treasure, but it is, in my judgment, a just and wise policy, perfectly according with all the various duties which rest on Government. So much for my contradiction. And what is it? Where is the ground of the gentleman's triumph? What inconsistency, in word or doctrine, has he been able to detect? Sir, if this be a sample of that discomfiture, with which the honorable gentleman threatened me, commend me to the word discomfiture for the rest of my life.

But, after all, this is not the point of the debate; and I must bring the gentleman back to that which is the point.

The real question between him and me is, where has the doctrine been advanced, at the South or the East, that the population of the West should be retarded, or at least, need not be hastened on account of its effect to drain off the people from the Atlantic States? Is this doctrine, as has been alleged, of Eastern origin? That is the question. Has the gentleman found any thing by which he can make good his accusation? I submit to the Senate, that he has entirely failed: and as far as this debate has shown, the only person who has advanced such sentiments, is a gentleman from South Carolina, and a friend to the honorable member himself. The honorable gentleman has given no answer to that; there is none which can be given. The simple fact, while it requires no comment to enforce it, defies all argument to refute it. I could refer to the speeches of another Southern gentleman, in years before, of the same general character, and to the same effect, as that which has been quoted; but I will not consume the time of the Senate by reading them.

So then, sir, New England is guiltless of the policy of retarding Western population, and of all envy and jealousy of the growth of the New States. Whatever there be of that policy in the country, no part of it is her's. If it has a local habitation, the honorable member has probably seen, by this time, where he is to look for it: and if it now has received a name, he has himself christened it.

We approach, at length, sir, to a more important part of the honorable gentleman's observations.—Since it does not accord with my views of justice and policy to give away the public lands altogether, as mere matter of gratuity, I am asked by the honorable gentleman on what ground it is, that I consent to vote them away in particular instances? How, he inquires, do I reconcile, with these professed sentiments, my support of measures appropriating portions of the lands to particular roads, particular canals, particular rivers, and particular institutions of education in the West? This leads, sir, to the real and wide difference in political opinions between the honorable gentleman and myself. On my part, I look upon all these objects as connected with the common good, fairly embraced in its objects and its terms: he, on the contrary, deems them all, if good at all, only local good. This is our difference. The interrogatory, which he proceeded to put, at once explains this difference. "What interest," asks he, "has South Carolina in a Canal in Ohio?" Sir, this very question is full of significance. It develops the gentleman's whole political system; and its answer expounds mine. Here we differ, *toto cœlo*. I look upon a road over the Alleghany, a Canal round the Falls of the Ohio, or a Canal or Railway from the Atlantic to the Western waters, as being objects large and extensive enough to be fairly said to be for the common benefit. The gentleman thinks otherwise, and this is the key to open his construction of the powers of the Government. He may well ask, upon his system, what interest hath South Carolina in a Canal in Ohio? On that system, it is true, she has no interest. On that system, Ohio and Carolina are different Governments, and different countries, connected here, it is true, by some slight and ill-defined bond of Union, but in all main respects, separate and diverse. On that system, Carolina has no more interest in a Canal in Ohio than in Mexico. The gentleman, therefore, only follows out his own principles; he does no more than arrive at the natural conclusions of his own doctrines; he only announces the true results of that creed which he has adopted himself, and would persuade others to adopt, when he thus declares that South Carolina has no interest in a public work in Ohio. Sir, we narrow minded people of New England do not reason thus. Our notion of things is entirely different. We look upon the States not as separated, but united. We love to dwell on that Union, and on the mutual happiness which it has so much promoted, and the common renown which it has so greatly contributed to acquire. In our contemplation, Carolina and Ohio are parts of the same country; States, united under the same General Government, having interests, common, associated, intermingled. In whatever is within the proper sphere of the constitutional power of this Government, we look upon the States as one. We do not impose geographical limits, to our patriotic feeling or regard; we do not follow rivers and mountains, and lines of latitude, to find boundaries beyond which public improvements do not benefit us. We who come here, as agents and representatives of those narrow-minded and selfish men of New England, consider ourselves as bound to regard, with equal eye, the good of the whole, in whatever is within our power of legislation. Sir, if a rail road or canal, beginning in South Carolina, and ending in South Carolina, appeared to me to be of national importance and national magnitude, believing, as I do, that the power of Government extends to the encouragement of works of that description, if it were to stand up here, and ask, what interest has Massachusetts in a rail road in South Carolina, I should not be willing to face my constituents. These same narrow-minded men would tell me, that they had sent me to act for the whole country, and that one who possessed too little comprehension, either of intellect or feeling, one who was not large enough, in mind and heart, to embrace the whole, was not fit to be entrusted with the interest of any part. Sir, I do not desire to enlarge the powers of the Government, by unjustifiable construction; nor to exercise any not within a fair interpretation. But when it is believed that a power does exist, then it is, in my judgment, to be exercised for the general benefit of the whole: so far as respects the exercise of such a power, the States are one. It was the very object of the Constitution to create unity of interests to the extent of the powers of the General Government. In war and peace, we are one; in commerce, one; because the authority of the General Government reaches to war and peace, and to the regulation of commerce. I have never seen any more difficulty in erecting light houses on the Lakes, than on the Ocean: in improving the harbors of inland seas, than if they were within the ebb and flow of the tide; or of removing obstructions in the vast streams of the West, more than in any work to facilitate commerce on the Atlantic coast. If there be power for one, there is power also for the other; and they are all and equally for the country.

There are other objects, apparently more local, or the benefit of which is less general, towards which, nevertheless, I have concurred with others to give aid, by donations of land. It is proposed to construct a road in or through one of the new States in which this Government possesses large quantities of land. Have the United States no right, as a great and untaxed proprietor; are they under no obligation to contribute to an object thus calculated to promote the common good of all the proprietors, themselves included? And even with respect to education, which is the extreme case, let the question be considered. In the first place, as we have seen, it was made matter of compact with these States, that they should do their part to promote education. In the next place, our whole system of land laws proceeds on the idea that education is for the common good; because, in every division, a certain portion is uniformly reserved and appropriated for the use of schools. And, finally, have not these new States singularly strong claims, founded on the ground already stated, that the Government is a great untaxed proprietor in the ownership of the soil. It is a consideration of great importance, that probably there is in no part of the country, or of the world, so great a call for the means of education as in those new States; owing to the vast numbers of persons within those ages, in which education and instruction are usually received, if received at all. This is the natural consequence of recency of settlement and rapid increase. The census of these States shows how great a proportion of the whole population occupies the classes between infancy and manhood. These are the wide fields, and here is the deep and quick soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue; and this is the favored season, the spring time for sowing them. Let them be disseminated, without stint. Let them be scattered, with a bountiful, broad cast. Whatever the Government can fairly do towards these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done.

These, sir, are the grounds, succinctly stated, on which my votes for grants of lands for particular objects rest; while I maintain, at the same time, that it is all a common fund, for the common benefit. And reasons like these, I presume, have influenced the votes of other gentlemen from New England. Those who have a different view of the powers of the Government, of course, come to different conclusions, on these, as on other questions. I observed, when speaking on this subject before, that if we looked to any measure, whether for a road, a canal, or any thing else, intended for the improvement of the west, it would be found, that if the New England *ayes* were struck out of the list of votes, the Southern *noes* would always have rejected the measure. The truth of this has not been denied, and cannot be denied. In stating this, I thought it just to ascribe it to the constitutional scruples of the South, rather than to any other less favorable or less charitable cause. But, no sooner had I done this, than the Honorable Gentleman asks, if I reproach him and his friends with their constitutional scruples? Sir, I reproach nobody. I stated a fact, and gave the most respectful reason for it that occurred to me. The gentleman cannot deny the fact; he may, if he choose, disclaim the reason. It is not long since I had occasion, in presenting a petition from his own State, to account for its being entrusted to my hands, by saying, that the constitutional opinions of the gentleman and his worthy colleague, prevented them from supporting it. Sir, did I state this as a matter of reproach? Far from it. Did I attempt to find any other cause than an honest one for these scruples? Sir, I did not. It did not become me to doubt nor to insinuate that the gentleman had either changed his sentiments, or that he had made up a set of constitutional opinions, accommodated to any particular combination of political occurrences. Had I done so, I should have felt, that while I was entitled to little respect in thus questioning other people's motives; I justified the whole world in suspecting my own. But how has the gentleman returned this respect for other's opinions? His own candour and justice, how have they been exhibited towards the motives of others, while he has been at so much pains to maintain, what nobody has disputed, the purity of his own? Why, Sir, he has asked *when*, and *how*, and *why*, New England votes were found going for measures favorable to the West; he has demanded to be informed whether all this did not begin *in* 1825, *and while the election of President was still pending?* Sir, to these questions retort would be justified; and it is both cogent, and at hand. Nevertheless, I will answer the inquiry not by retort, but by facts. I will tell the gentleman *when* and *how*, and *why*, New England has supported measures favorable to the West. I have already referred to the early history of the Government—to the first acquisition of the lands—to the original laws for disposing them, and for governing the territories where they lie; and have shewn the influence of N. England men and New England principles in all these leading measures. I should not be pardoned were I to go over that ground again. Coming to more recent times, and to measures of a less general character, I have endeavored to prove that every thing of this kind, designed for Western improvement, has depended on the votes of New England; all this is true beyond the power of contradiction.

And now, sir, there are two measures to which I will refer, not so ancient as to belong to the early history of the public lands, and not so recent as to be on this side of the period when the gentleman clearly imagines a new direction may have been given to New England feeling, and New England votes.—These measures, and the New England votes in support of them, may be taken as samples and specimens of all the rest. In 1820 (observe, Mr. President, in 1820,) the People of the West besought Congress for a reduction in the price of lands. In favor of that reduction New England, with a delegation of forty members in the other House, gave thirty-three votes, and one only against it. The four Southern States, with fifty members, gave thiry-two votes for it, and seven against it. Again in 1821, (observe again, sir, the time,) the law passed for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands. This was a measure of vital importance to the West, and more especially to the South West. It authorised the relinquishment of contracts for lands which had been entered at high prices, and a reduction in other cases, of not less than 37½ per cent. on the purchase money.—Many millions of dollars, six or seven, I believe, at least, probably much more, were relinquished by this law. On this bill, New England, with her three members, gave more affirmative votes than the four Southern States, with their fifty-two or three members. These two are far the most important measures, respecting the public lands, which have been adopted within the last twenty years. They took place in 1820 and 1821. That is the time *when*.—And as to the mannner *how*, the gentleman already sees that it was by voting, in solid column, for the required relief; and lastly, as to the cause *why*, I tell the gentleman, it was because the members from New England thought the measures just and salutary; because they entertained towards the West neither envy, hatred, or malice; because they deemed it becoming them, as just and enlightened public men, to meet the exigency which had arisen in the West, with the appropriate measure of relief; because they felt it due to their own characters, and the characters of their New England predecessors in this Government, to act towards the new States in the spirit of a liberal patronizing, magnanimous policy. So much, sir, for the cause *why;* and I hope that by this time, sir, the honorable gentleman is satisfied: if not, I do not know *when*, or *how*, or *why*, he ever will be.

Having recurred to these two important measures in answer to the gentleman's inquiries, I must now beg permission to go back to a period still something earlier, for the purpose still further of shewing how much, or rather, how little reason there is for the gentleman's insinuation, that political hopes, or fears, or party associations, were the grounds of these New England votes. And after what has been said, I hope it may be forgiven me, if I allude to some political opinions and votes of my own, of very little public importance, certainly, but which, from the time in which they were given and expressed, may pass for good witnesses on this occasion.

[*To be continued.*]

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, February 19.

The Pacific, Liverpool packet of the 15th ult., brings us London papers to the evening of the 14th. The President's message, which reached London on the 7th ult., was published at length in the papers, and is very generally commended—and both the Times and Courier associate the name of Washington with that of Gen. Jackson.

The Courier is particularly comforted by that paragraph in the message which speaks of the difficulty, with the best precautions, of preserving from decay our ships of war, and therefore recommends the discontinuance of building large vessels—contenting ourselves with preparing materials, and it asks triumphantly—"Can any thing be better calculated to remove the alarm of those who look to the United States as likely to dispute with us the supremacy of the ocean?" We should draw a directly opposite inference—and deeming that recommendation of the President most judicious—should say it is from the abundance of seasoned materials, which a few weeks would suffice to put together and complete, much more than from large numbers of decayed and decaying, though formidable looking ships, that they who still assert as theirs, "the supremacy of the ocean", would have cause of apprehension. We are, however, well pleased that the very conciliatory language of the message is received by the London press in so good a spirit, and shall hope and wish rather we confess than expect, that the same spirit may manifest itself in the course of the British cabinet.

Rumors of changes of ministry, both in France and England, continued; but, as far as we can judge, without foundation as to either. Prince Leopold demurs, it is said, about being *King of Greece*.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, the most eminent portrait painter of the age, died suddenly in London on the 7th.

Moore's Life of Lord Byron was published, and eagerly bought up.

The American Minister had a long conference, on the 12th, with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury.

A London Correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says there is little doubt of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's intention of retiring from office, and that it is probable Mr. Herries will succeed him. It is also said Mr. Huskisson is talked of as coming again into office. The same writer says, under date of London, Jan. 13th, in the evening—"I am able to inform you positively that, up to 12 o'clock this day, Prince Leopold has not positively declined the sovereignty of Greece, but it is true that he has not accepted it. He has expressed doubts as to his ability, but in the circles which he visits he is esteemed an able man. It is still thought he will be prevailed upon to accept this honor. The Duke of Wellington has the affair much at heart.

"There are many reports stirring of intended minor changes in the ministry, but nothing positive transpires."

From the Paris Messager des Chambres, Jan.

It is affirmed that the politicians of the United States propose to divide the

...history of the ...of the lands—to ...and for govern... ...and have shewn ...d New England ...sures. I should ...that ground a... ...es, and to mea... ...ave endeavored ...d, designed for ...ed on the votes ...ond the power ...sures to which I ...ng to the early ...so recent as to be ...gentleman chari... ...have been given ...England votes.— ...and votes in sup... ...es and specimens ...Mr. President, in ...sought Congress ...In favor of that ...legation of forty ...thirty-three votes, ...Southern States, ...votes for it, and ...observe again, sir, ...ief of the purcha... ...a measure of vi... ...ore especially to ...e relinquishment ...en entered into at ...her cases, of not ...urchase money.— ...even, I believe, at ...linquished by this ...t, with her forty ...otes than the four ...o or three mem... ...t important mea... ...which have been ...ears. They took ...the time *when*.— ...gentleman already ...l column, for the ...e cause *why*, I tell ...e members from ...es just and saluta... ...rds the West nei... ...ause they deemed ...nlightened public ...h had arisen in the ...re of relief; because ...acters, and the cha... ...redecessors in this ...new States in the ...gnanimous policy, ...and I hope that by ...eman is satisfied; if ..., or *why*, he ever ...mportant measures, ...quiries, I must now ...riod still something ...er of shewing how ...there is for the gen... ...l hopes, or fears, or ...unds of these New ...as been said, I hope ...to some political o... ...very little public im... ..., from the time at ...ressed, may pass for ...d.]

N.

GLAND.

..., *February* 19. ...packet of the 16th ...pers to the even... ...sident's message, ...the 7th ult., was ...papers, and is re... ...—and both the ...iate the name of ...Gen. Jackson. ...arly comforted by ...age which speaks ...best precautions, ...our ships of war, ...s the discontinu... ...ssels—contenting ...materials, and it ...any thing be bet... ...e alarm of those ...tates as likely to ...acy of the ocean?" ...y opposite infer... ...commendation of ...ous—should say, ...f seasoned mate... ...would suffice to ...much more than ...cayed and decay... ...oking ships, that ...eirs, "the supre... ...have cause of ap... ...ever, well pleas... ...y language of the ...London press in ...I hope and wish, ...ect, that the same ...in the course of ...inistry, both in ...inued; but, as far ...foundation as to ...emurs, it is said, ...the most eminent ...died suddenly in ...ron was publish... ...had a long con... ...he Duke of Wel... ...ent of the Liver... ...is little doubt of... ...ention of returning ...robable Mr. Her... ...t is also said Mr. ...coming again in... ...says, under date ...evening—"I am ...rely that, up to ...nce Leopold has ...he sovereignty of ...he has not accept... ...oubts as to his a... ...hich he visits h... ...It is still though... ...o accept this ho... ...gton has the ad... ...ts stirring of in... ...the ministry, bu... ...."

Chambres, Jan. 1... ...olliticians of ... ...o divide the ...

...erritory of the Union into four inde... Republics, and that this plan has ...us partizans.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

...it any of your favors, to reply to, we have ...end you annexed an acconnt of the opera... ...ur Cotton Market this week. You will see ...sales amounted to upwards of 27000 bales, ...prices generally advanced 3-8d. This in... ...a the demand has been caused by an article ...anchester Guardian, which tends to produce ...that we shall have too short a supply, and ...es must materially advance. We think it ...le that Upland may advance to 8d before a ...ot supply can come from your side, but as ...ill be a profit on the first arrivals, all will be ...the market, and when your Cotton comes in ...we shall expect a further decline to about pre... ...ates.

...are fearful of encouraging shipments at high ...s, particularly if your shipments are at all hea... ...than they were at the same period of last year ...which may naturally be expected. ...ea Islands have nearly recovered the fall at the ...lic sales last week.

...Upland, ord'y to middling fair, 6 a 6 3-8; Fair to ...od Fair, 6⅞ a 7d; Good to Fine, 7¼d; Sea Island ...'y to middling fair, 11 a 11½; Fair to Good Fair, ...½ a 13½; Good to Fine, 14½ a 15½ and 22d.

Lexington and Ohio Rail Road.—The sub... ...scription books for stock in this Company ...were opened in Lexington, Ken. on the 8th ...inst. and the Reporter of that place, states ...that before two o'clock P. M. the subscrip... ...tion amounted to 204,000 dollars. On the ...following day, stock to the amount of 106,... ...000 dollars was taken; making a total in ...two days of $310,000. This is stated to ...be ten thousand dollars beyond the sum ...which was necessary to vest corporate ...rights in the Company. The Reporter ...gives a list of subscribers, with the amount ...of stock taken by each. The list compriz... ...es the names of more than seventy individ... ...uals and firms. The highest amount taken ...by any one subscriber was 25,000 dollars; ...and the lowest 100 dollars.

A modern Barnwell.—It is not many weeks ...since a mercantile house in Pearl street, ...New York, stopped in consequence of the ...depredations of a clerk upon the goods in ...the store. And in the course of the inves... ...tigation which followed, it was ascertain... ...ed that these depredations had been com... ...mitted to a very large amount, and were ...connected with habits of irregularity and ...dissipation of a frightful description. The ...culprit belonged to an ancient family of ...great respectability in this state; and from ...his own confession on detection, and dis... ...coveries since made, it appears that the a... ...mount of his robberies of the confiding em... ...ployer was from six to eight thousand dol... ...lars in as many months. He seems to have ...kept a seraglio, and to have lived in habits ...of extravagance and dissipation vying with ...a Fauntleroy. We have seen a list of ar... ...ticles, in his confession, written by himself, ...which he gave one evening to a favourite ...mistress whom he shipped for Charleston, ...amounting to nearly three hundred dollars. ...And to supply himself with money, he took ...goods and sold them to merchant tailors, ...and others. It is believed from the dis... ...closures made, that he was but one of a ...gang of thirty-three young men, all clerks, ...at salaries of about 400 dollars a year each, ...who have been living during the past year ...much in the same way—and whose extrav... ...agance must have been, and probably now ...is, supported in like manner from their em... ...ployers. It is time for employers to look ...to the morals of their clerks, as well as to ...their mercantile education. An apparent ...attention to their business, during business ...hours, though commendable as far as it ...goes, should by no means satisfy the em... ...ployer. He should know how his clerks ...spend their evenings, and where. We are ...told that the billiard tables—those, too, at ...our most respectable hotels,—have been ...the first schools in vice and profligacy, in ...which the young reprobates of whom we ...have spoken above, have been taught. ...These are attended constantly, and to over... ...flowing, by the associates of the youth, a ...section of whose history we have just been ...writing, and who was a few weeks since the ...most liberal and reckless of the throng.

Captain Harvey, of the ship Dumfries, from Cadiz, informs the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, that on the 14th of January, *ten pirates*, Frenchmen and Spaniards, were *executed* at Cadiz, they having captured the long missing ship Topaz, of Boston, and murdered every soul on board! Of this horrid deed they made a full confession, as also of enormities equally great, committed upon an English vessel. The Captain of the pirate vessel was in confinement at Gibralter, and an English frigate had proceeded to bring him to Cadiz for trial. Captain H. states that a more daring and hardened set of villians never appeared in human form, and that they met their fate with the greatest indifference.

Militia Trainings.—A Court martial was recently held at Northampton, Mass. upon some privates for disorderly conduct. One witness declared the criminals cut up "monkey tricks;" upon which an ambitious private retorted that they were only imitating the officers!

The following information from the London Morning Chronicle, may be deemed important by many.

"The umbrella of a man of fashion is of myrtle-green Gros-de-Naples, without any kind of border at the edge; the handle of a Chinese laurel, without any head; a simple plate of gold only finishing the superior part.

"Some gentlemen wear the crowns of their hats higher on one side than the other.

"The boots are pointed at the toes.

"The shoes for the ball-room are highly varnished; they have neither strap nor rosette on the instep.

"The colour of glazed leather is canary-yellow."

Captain Crocker, of the N. York packet ship Pacific, has now completed *one hundred and fifty-two passages* across the Atlantic, without having ever met with a serious accident at sea.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report, supporting the views of the Executive, regarding the Indians, and sustaining the course adopted towards them by the States of Georgia and Alabama. A bill accompanied the report, making provision for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing within any of the States, and for their removal beyond the river Mississippi.

Mr. Livingston, from the Committee on the subject of indemnity for spoliations on American commerce, prior to the year 1800, made a report, accompanied by a bill appropriating five millions of dollars for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Noble, of Indiana, addressed the Senate for two hours on Mr. Foot's Resolution.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Benton introduced a bill, "for the abolition of unnecessary duties, to relieve the people of $16,000,000 of taxes, and to improve the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, of the United States." Mr. B. made an elaborate exposition of his views in proposing the bill.

Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, spoke on Mr. Foot's resolution.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Woodbury concluded his speech in reply to Messrs. Webster, Holmes, &c.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Benton's bill having come up for a second reading, the Vice President expressed his opinion that it was not in order, as one of its sections proposes a duty on an article now exempted from any duty, and the Senate has not the Constitutional power to originate a bill to raise revenue. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. spoke on Mr. Foot's resolution.

Washington, February 27.

The debate in the Senate, on things in general, arising out of Mr. Foot's resolution, does not diminish in interest, and seems hardly to approach its close. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, yesterday finished his observations on the subject, in a series of pungent and pregnant observations. Other gentlemen are prepared to address the Senate; amongst whom more than one indicated the disposition to do so, upon the adjournment of yesterday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd presented the memorial of the Trustees of the North Carolina Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, praying that a donation of public lands may be made to them for the endowment of said institution; which memorial was referred to the same committee to which had been referred a similar memorial from the State of Ohio.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee to which, in the House of Representatives, was referred the memorial of Mr. Monroe on the 15th inst. Messrs. Mercer, McDuffie, Davis, of Massachusetts, Carson, Coulter, Taliaferro, and Mitchell.

Monday, Feb. 22.

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for examinations and surveys; and also, for certain works of Internal Improvement.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Goodenow, from the committee to which was referred the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, and the memorials of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill to aid in the education of indigent deaf and dumb persons; which bill was twice read and committed.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report, accompanied by a bill, to provide for the removal of the Indian Tribes within any of the States and Territories, and for their permanent settlement west of the river Mississippi. After considerable debate, 10,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed, 116 yeas to 56 nays.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Condict introduced resolutions to inquire into the expediency of inducing the seamen and marines in the Navy to discontinue the use of ardent spirits, by substituting for it, double its value in something else. These resolutions were debated until the hour devoted to resolutions had expired.

Mr. Crockett proposed resolutions to abolish the Military Academy at West Point, and to discontinue the appropriations annually made for its support. Mr. C. supported his resolutions by a speech against this aristocratic and expensive institution.

Mr. McDuffie said, that the resolution was one of much importance. He would agree with the gentleman, that there were many abuses connected with this institution: but, as the resolution ought not to be hastily acted on, he moved to lay it on the table and print it; which motion was agreed to.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The debate was resumed, but not concluded, on Mr. Condict's resolutions. After which, the House took up the bill to compensate Susan Decatur and others, but did not go through with it.

A law was passed at the late session of the Tennessee Legislature, the first section of which contains the following extraordinary provision:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be lawful for any man in this State, whose wife has had or may have *three or more children at one birth*, to lay down on any one of the general plans in either of the Surveyor's offices South and West of the Congressional reservation line, any quantity of vacant land not exceeding two hundred acres for each of his children, so that the same does not interfere with the claims of any occupant.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1830.

Another Fire at Wilmington.—We are sorry to learn that another fire occurred in this devoted town, on Monday night last, by which Mrs. Smith's Boarding House and the Kitchen were destroyed. A letter written immediately after the fire, says—"The fire is supposed to have originated from a candle left in the evening in the pantry. The Furniture and Boarders' things were saved.—The house belonged to the Lodge, and the insurance on it expired yesterday, noon.

Gov. Troup of Georgia passed through this town of Friday night last, on his return to Washington City, to resume his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Mrs. Royall.—This distinguished personage is now in Raleigh, and may be expected to honor this place with a visit in the course of a few days.

P. S. Mrs. Royall has arrived, and taken lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel.

Cotton.—Our readers will notice a considerable rise in the price of Cotton here as well as abroad.

Remains of Washington.—The late anniversary of the birth of Washington, was very appropriately selected as the occasion of an interesting proceeding in the House of Representatives. The following Resolution, offered by Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following Resolutions of the Congress of the United States, unanimously adopted on the 23d December, 1799, and the Message of President ADAMS of the 8th January, 1800, to Congress, respecting the Entombment of the remains of General GEORGE WASHINGTON in this Capitol, be referred to a Select Committee, and that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

[The resolutions of 1799, referred to the Select Committee, provided for the removal of the body of Washington to the Capitol in Washington, and the erection of a Marble Monument over it.]

After the reading of the resolution, Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, said that he had ascertained that no objection would be made by the survivors of the Family to the removal of the remains of General Washington to the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Clay of Alabama, it was ordered, that the committee consist of one member from each State in the Union.

The Fifth Census.—It is supposed that the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, under the next Census, will be fixed by the present Congress at 50,000, which will increase the number of members of the House to 225. Upon the supposition that this ratio will be adopted, it is estimated that Ohio, New York, and some of the new States will have an additional number of representatives; Virginia will lose at least one; New Jersey will lose one; Maine may gain one; Massachusetts, it is estimated, will lose two; Vermont, Delaware and Connecticut will remain stationary; Rhode Island, S. Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia will probably lose one each.

Roanoke Inlet.—A convention of Delegates from the Counties of Camden, Pasquotank, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell and Chowan, was held at Edenton on the 15th ult. for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of opening this Inlet. *Dr. Jas. Norcom* was called to the Chair, and *Thomas Cox* was appointed Secretary.

A Memorial having been determined upon, a committee was appointed to draft it; which was on the following day reported, and unanimously adopted. It states, that our seaboard is dangerous and destructive to the commerce of the United States, as well as our own; that the attention of Congress has been heretofore drawn to the importance of this object in a national point of view; Surveys, and Reports upon those Surveys, have been made, which concur in the practicability of re-opening this important Inlet. The memorialists therefore solicit the interposition of the General Government to carry into effect this grand National Work; and hope, that while most of the States have had liberal appropriations for the improvement of their navigation and commerce, this application of North Carolina will not be unattended to.

The memorial states the amount of the annual exports from this district of the State to be $2,025,586, and the annual loss sustained on this amount by the obstructions to their present navigation, at $151,470, with an additional loss of $6000 upon the importation of SALT only.—*Ral. Register.*

We copy (says the Savannah Georgian) the following singular article from the "Rural Cabinet," of the 20th inst:—

"We understand that a most villainous transaction was last week accidentally detected at Milledgeville. Burritt, one of the Editors of the Statesman has been corresponding with a negro fellow at the North by the name of Walker, who has forwarded him Pamphlets (18 or 20 of which were found in Burritt's possession) written and printed there, calculated to inflame our coloured population. On Saturday he was arrested, but in consequence of some technical exceptions to the proceedings, he was discharged. The last accounts say that he has taken French leave."

A friend from Milledgeville confirms the above and mentions that the discovery was made by Mr. Polhill, Burritt's partner, who, in the absence of the former, opened a letter addressed to B. as editor of the Statesman, which proved to be from the black fellow Walker, mentioning the forwarding a package of pamphlets and referring to previous communications. The number found was a few less than the letter mentioned.

In the Statesman of the 20th instant, Mr. Polhill announces the withdrawal of Mr. Burritt from that paper with the remark, that "he hopes the friends of the establishment will not, on that account, be discouraged, or be disposed to withdraw their patronage."

Newbern, Feb. 27.

Steam Boats.—We rejoice to find that the fine Steam Boat *Petersburg*, is shortly to resume her regular weekly trips between Newbern and Elizabeth City. A little exertion to divert travelling in this direction from Fayetteville, is only necessary to make this the favorite route to individuals moving north or south. We would also congratulate our lovers of the sea shore—of green turtle and stone crabs, of angling and shooting, on the handsome condition of the Steam Packet *Cadorus*. She has been completely overhauled, and fitted up with a powerful Engine. Tomorrow morning she commences her regular trips between this place and Beaufort, and will make three trips a week. We are glad to find the steam rising—we stand in need of something to enliven and cheer us these dull and gloomy times.—*Spectator.*

Small Pox.—We have pleasure in stating that the further progress of this dangerous disorder has been effectually checked, and that the infection probably does not now exist within the precincts of the town, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood, except at the hospital, where the sick have been lodged. The whole number of cases has been between 15 and 20, out of which three have died.

It is believed that the infection was brought to this place by a vessel from Philadelphia. *Ib.*

The Philanthropic Society, one of the literary institutions of our University, have invited our fellow townsman, the Hon. John H. Bryan, to deliver the Annual Address, on the day preceding the commencement. We are gratified to learn he has accepted the invitation.—*Ib.*

Periodical Press of North Carolina.—The first newspaper printed in this State, was issued at New Bern, by James Davis, about the first of June, 1764, and was entitled, "The North Carolina Magazine, and Universal Intelligencer." This example was soon followed at Wilmington by Andrew Stewart, who, about the first of September, in the same year, issued the first number of "The North Carolina Gazette, and Weekly Post Boy." At present, the number of newspapers printed in the State, is twenty, to wit:

At Raleigh—Raleigh Register; The Star.
Fayetteville—Carolina Observer; North Carolina Journal.
Wilmington—Cape Fear Recorder; The Liberalist.
Newbern—No. Carolina Sentinel; Newbern Spectator.
Washington—Freeman's Echo.
Edenton—Edenton Gazette.
Elizabeth City—Elizabeth City Star.
Halifax—Halifax Minerva.
Oxford—Oxford Examiner.
Hillsborough—Hillsborough Recorder.
Tarborough—Tarborough Free Press.
Milton—Milton Gazette.
Warrenton—Warrenton Reporter.
Salisbury—Western Carolinian; Yadkin and Catawba Journal.
Greensborough—Greensborough Patriot.

These are all weekly sheets, except the Raleigh Register, which is issued twice a week. This is also the oldest paper, at present, in the State, having been published by the elder of its proprietors more than thirty years.—*Ib.*

[In addition to the above, a new paper has recently been established at Rutherfordton, entitled "The North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser," making in all, 21.]

The arrival of the Ship Pacific, at New York, from Liverpool, brings information of a considerable advance of the price of cotton in Liverpool. An intelligent writer, in the New York American, earnestly warns the Merchants against the temptation to speculation which is offered by this advance of price. He reminds them of the lamentable consequences of the speculation excited in 1825 by the same cause, and deprecates the entire ruin which must ensue the generation of a like spirit now. The caution appears to us to be timely and wise.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Mississippi, with but one dissenting voice, annihilating the Indians as such, within the limits of that State. They are therefore to be amenable to the laws of Mississippi—to be taxed, and, being so, they will be rated in the next census—they are eligible to any office of profit or trust under the State, although, by the Constitution, they cannot vote. In fact, so far as it will not conflict with the Constitution, they are, in the broadest sense of the term, *citizens of Mississippi.*

The Natchez Galaxy adds to the foregoing, that about forty of the Choctaws in that place immediately assumed the exercise of their privileges, as good and loyal citizens, by getting most gloriously fuddled.—*Vive la Liberte.*

MARRIED,

In Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. George W. Freeman, JOHN S. BRYAN, Esq. merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss LUCY D. HAYWOOD, daughter of Sherwood Haywood, Esq., deceased.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8¾ a 9 12½. Bagging yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 12 a 15. Corn, 40 a 45. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $2 a 2¼. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 7 a 7¼, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 27½. Sugar, common 8 a 8½, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3½ a 4. Ap. Brandy 28 a 30. Whiskey, 25 a 28. Wheat, 60 a 65.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 24, Brig Mary from Santa Cruz, British brig Brutus, from Falmouth, Colombian schr. Dolores from Porto Cabello, schr. William from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Torno for Port-au-Prince, Hercules for Martinique, Atlantic for Porto Rico, Rebecca for Martinique, French brig Bon Amis, for Guadaloupe, Schr. Rapid for St. Thomas, Gov. Parris for St. Thomas.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } WINES,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 cerons Sp. fit. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

New Watches and Jewelry.

J. CAMPBELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that in addition to his former Stock, he has just received a new supply of *Gold and Silver, Patent Lever, and Plain* WATCHES, gold Chains, gold and plated Seals, Keys, Rings, and Slides, a handsome assortment of Breastpins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings. Also, on hand, silver Spoons, Spectacles, self-pointed Pencils, various articles of plated and Brittania Ware, Thermometers, Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Rodger's fine Pen Knives, Military Trimmings, Swords, Dirks, percussion and plain pocket Pistols, Drums and Fifes, Flutes, Violins, &c. &c., together with a variety of other articles, all of which are offered for sale on the most favorable terms.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, particularly attended to.

Fayetteville March 4, 1830. 65-6w.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } WINES,

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at March Term, 1830, as Administrator on the Estate of Daniel Buie, late of this county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said deceased to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against him, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 23d inst., I shall proceed to sell at the late residence of the deceased, all the perishable Property belonging to the said estate, consisting of *CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS*, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms, six months credit, on all sums over two dollars, purchasers giving notes with approved security.

DUN. BUIE, *Adm'r.*

March 4, 1830. 65-3w.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Odd and Even, No. 3, *will draw*

In the CITY OF BALTIMORE, on

Wednesday, 24th of March.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 3 for 1830. This Scheme is arranged on the popular ODD and EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!

Besides the Capital Prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are the usual number of minor denominations, and *no Prize lower than Five Dollars.*

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme.—More Prizes than Blanks!—the whole payable in CASH, which as usual can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 *Cts*

*** Orders, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application —*Direct to*

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, February 16 1830. 65-3.

Cheap Paper.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, an assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. An additional and much larger supply is expected shortly, and will be kept constantly on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

March 4, 1830.

Trust Sale.

BY and under the authority vested in me by the provisions contained in a Deed of Assignment, made by Elijah Everett of Cumberland county, dated the 10th day of June, 1829, I shall sell at Public Auction at the residence of said Everett, on Friday, the 19th day of March next, the following

PROPERTY, Viz.

500 acres of land, East side of Cape Fear river which did belong to said Everett, about thirteen miles below Fayetteville.

The right he had in 100 acres joining Richard Huckabee's land.

Also, 195 acres purchased at Sheriff's sale as the property of William Jordan.

Two likely NEGRO WOMEN.

One Wagon and Team,—together with sundry Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other property too tedious to mention.

DONALD McQUEIN, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1830.—63-3t

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Cumberland County.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honourable the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1829, in the case wherein John Drake & Wife, John McNeill, Adm'r of the estate of James Atkins, deceased, and others are petitioners, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M, the following *PROPERTY*, lying in Cumberland & Moore Counties, or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due by the Estate of James Atkins, deceased, to John McNeil, Adm'r thereof.

350 acres on Kenny's creek
300 on Buck creek including the crane pond
200 on Blacksmith's creek
450 on do do
300 on Sheffler's creek
100 on Thornton's creek
200 on Fish creek
300 on do
35 on Hugh's branch or creek
100 on Hector's creek
176 on Black river
288 on Puppy creek and Black river
150 joining Chatham line
100 on Reubens creek or branch
360 joining the above
440 also joining the above
50 on Black river
300 on Black river and Buie's creek
225 on Jones's creek & east side of Dobbins branch
267 on both sides the western prong of do do
50 on east side Dobbins branch
300 on Black river swamp
110 on the waters of Black river
340 on the waters of Kennys creek and Black river
500 on Harrison's creek, waters of Black river
200 on Black river
153 on east side of do.
200 on Black river
340 on do and on Sprawles road
340 on the beaver dam, waters of buckhorn and Parkers creek
120 joining the above, on Marsh branch
150 on the beaver dam
192 on do waters of buckhorn
35 on do
190 between Upper Little river and Cape Fear
1140 joining the above
259 on Upper Little river
47 joining Allen McLean
130 joining Solomon Walker
110 on upper side Upper Little river
500 on do do
289 on do do
108 on do do
90 on the Horsepen branch
640 on Sandy creek swamp
50 on Mockoson branch
400 on Harrison creek swamp
264 on Mill creek
330 on do
410 on the waters of Mill creek
200 between the two Little rivers
616 on the upper side Upper Little river
330 on north east and south west side Cape Fear
100 on both sides of Hector's creek
198 on Cape Fear
36 on the upper side of Upper Little river
225 on Hectors creek waters
50 on the upper side of do
100 in Moore county, including the cool spring
300 in do. on Tom's creek
200 in do. between Buffalo and Bear creeks
200 in do. on north side of Deep river

Terms liberal and will be made known on the day of sale.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

February 15, 1830. 63-ts.

Just received and for sale,

15000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
15 hhds. Sugar,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
450 do. very coarse,
10 bbls. tanner's Oil,
24 doz. white Bottles,
400 lb. Cotton Yarn, assorted Nos.
35 lb. Camphor.
4 oz. Sulphate of Quinine,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, December 31, 1829. 56tf.

New Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public generally, that they have established a

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

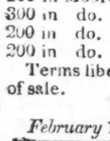
On the south side of Hay street, one door below the Mansion Hotel, under the firm of NOTT & SUMNER, where they will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of all articles connected with their line, of superior workmanship, and at prices to suit the exigency of the times.

Orders from the country for any article in their line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOSEPH SUMNER.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work, and Repairing neatly executed at the shortest notice. N. & S.

Fayetteville, November 19. 50-6m.



Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, &c.

W. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, New York, has authorized the Subscriber to receive orders for the supply of Grape Vines, Trees, Plants, Shrubs, &c. Individuals wishing a supply of the above, are invited to call on the Subscriber and see the Catalogue and prices.

JAS. H. HOOPER.

February 10, 1830. 62-7w.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. Sugar,
25 do. superior Molasses,
15 bags green Coffee,
2 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
50 boxes No. 1 Soap,

By WILLKINGS & CO.

February 10. 62-4w.

Bank of Cape Fear.

19TH JANUARY 1830.

WHEREAS an act was passed at the last meeting of the General Assembly, touching the extension of the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear, under certain limitations and restrictions, to which, the assent of the Stockholders is required by a specified day—Therefore Resolved, that this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the Second Tuesday in April next, being the 13th day of the Month, then and there to consider of the same; and of all other matters wherein the interests of the Bank of Cape Fear, are concerned: and to take such order thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Public Notice is hereby given of the above Resolution, of the Stockholders at their adjourned meeting in January last, to the intent that all concerned may be duly apprized thereof.

J. R. LONDON, President of the Bank of Cape Fear.

JOHN HILL, Cashier. 62 t10A.

KYLE & DAILEY.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection in business under the above Firm, respectfully announce to the public, that they have taken the brick Store on Hay Street, two doors East of the Lafayette Hotel, where they are now opening for sale, wholesale and retail, a large and well selected assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

HATS, SHOES, &c.

They will also receive in a few days, a splendid assortment of

Earthenware.

They deem it unnecessary to enter into a detail of the various articles. ☞Country Merchant and others are invited to call and examine their assortment. They feel confident that all articles in their line will be found much cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market.

JAS. KYLE,
P. DAILEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11. 59tf.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large stock of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.

Which he is now opening in the store lately occupied as a Hardware store by Mr. James Baker, on the South East corner of Market Square. He invites the inhabitants of Fayetteville and merchants and others of the interior, to call and examine his stock, which will be sold very low at wholesale or retail, for cash or country produce.

To Farmers.

S. F. has an excellent assortment of Negro Cloths and Shoes, to which he invites the attention of slave holders.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 50tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

1 Pipe Cogniac Brandy, of the very best quality.

Money Lost.

ON Friday last, the Subscriber, while travelling in the stage from Raleigh to Fayetteville, lost a packet of money and papers, the precise sum not known, but believed to be between two and three hundred dollars, consisting of Treasury Notes, several one dollar Newbern Bills, two dollar State Bank bills, several five and ten dollar State Bank bills, and five and ten dollar bills on South Carolina Banks; 4 or 5 ten dollar bills on the United States Bank, one distinctly recollected to be signed by John Huske, and one by Jones. Also, a five dollar Cheraw bill, folded in a paper, and endorsed D. Mask, to whom it belongs. There was also a Justice's Judgment for $90, in favor of Stackburgher's Executors against Mr. Legrand of Anson, with credits thereon.

The whole was folded in a sheet of blank paper, and snugly tied up. A liberal reward will be paid to the person finding the same, and delivering it to the Editors of the Register, Raleigh, the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

Jan. 13. Guilford county, N. C.

New Goods.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive supply of

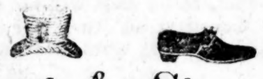
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Purchased on the most advantageous terms, and are now offered by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 8. 1829. 44tf.

HAT AND SHOE STORE.



Hoyt & Sturges,

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE.

HAVE just received an additional supply of Shoes and Hats, which, with their former stock, makes their assortment of both very complete. Among their Stock are the following articles:

A general assortment of gentlemen's Hats, black and drab, some of very superior quality,
Gentleman's fine calf Brogans,
Do do low quarters,
Do do and Morocco Pumps,
Do Kip Shoes,
Boys' fine calf, high and low quarters,
Ladies' prunella Boots,
Do do and coloured Shoes and Pumps,
Do do Morocco Shoes,
Misses' do do.
Ladies seal skin and leather Shoes,
And a large assortment of coarse Shoes,
Shoe Brushes and Blacking.

All of which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any Goods of the same quality can be had in this place, wholesale or retail. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 28, 1830. 60-13w

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

New Cheap Fancy DRY GOODS STORE.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *FALL GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Fall of 1829, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy candets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted, Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
150 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs, of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. Sept. 30, 1828.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrina MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 61tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY TEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situated in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Foode and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place, with moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞As statements have been made to mislead Stage Travellers, and prejudice them against this Hotel, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

Mr. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and have in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats as from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such Passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,

C. & P. MALLETT.

A neat BATHING ESTABLISHMENT has just been added to the Hotel, where *Cold and Warm BATHS* will be furnished at short notice.

July 16. 32tf.

For Sale,

40 Kegs FFF. Gunpowder,
10 Barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 Ditto Linseed Oil.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

August 20, 1829. 37tf.

Subscription

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of 40 acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe between 40° and 50° N. latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of the Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, *in France*, 45° N. Lat., proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April* next. The Roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the leaving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to, the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root, for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than fifty.—*Roots only two years old*, shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received unless *POST PAID*

Mr. A. Loubat's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the Making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the United States, and his Agents will furnish them, *gratis*, to subscribers.

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best, the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine,

1 Alicante,
2 Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or Œil de Tour grosgrain,
3 Do. Melting, *or fondant*,
4 Sweet Guillant,
5 Muscat,
6 Do. Frontignan,
7 Muscadelle, from the river *Lot*,
8 Malvoisie,
9 Tokay,
10 Syrian,
11 Constantia,
12 Malaga,
13 Meillers.

RED.

14 Large Muscat,
15 Malvoisie,
16 Red Foot, Pied Rouge
17 Black Hambourg,
18 Constantia.

For Wine.

WHITE.

19 Auvergnant,
20 Blanquette,
21 Doucinelle,
22 Plan de Dame,
23 Olivette,
24 Doucette,
25 Plant de Reine,
26 Burgundy,
27 Morillon,
28 Madere,
29 Bourgelas,
30 Picardan,
31 Chalosse,
32 Panse.

RED.

33 Claret,
34 Auvergnat,
35 St. Jean,
36 Jacobin,
37 Meunier,
38 Pineu,
39 Pritanier,
40 Teinturier,
41 Bourgignon,
42 Bouteillant,
43 Suisse,
44 St. Antoine,
45 Gamet Noir.

For the Table only.

WHITE

46 Chasselas, (from Fontainebleau,)
47 Do Golden,
48 Do Cracking,
49 Do Musk,
50 Muscat Lezarde,
51 Do Small Berries,
52 Do (d'Alexandria)
53 Do (from Jura,)
54 Sauvignon,

RED.

55 Chasselas,
56 Do Violet,
57 Muscat, Rouge,
58 Do Violet,
59 Muscat Grey,
60 Dames Violet,
61 Do ci Poque,
62 Early Magdelen

Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Book, Pamphlet, & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.